

Volunteer Lake Assessment Program Individual Lake Reports OTTER POND, SUNAPEE, NH

MORPHOMETRIC DATA TROPHIC CLASSIFICATION KNOWN EXOTIC SPECIES

Watershed Area (Ac.):	11,098	Max. Depth (m):	9.6	Flushing Rate (yr¹)	8.1	Year	Trophic class	
Surface Area (Ac.):	185	Mean Depth (m):	3.8	P Retention Coef:	0.43	2005	MESOTROPHIC	
Shore Length (m):	4,800	Volume (m³):	2,820,500	Elevation (ft):	1125	2008	MESOTROPHIC	

The Waterbody Report Card tables are generated from the 2012 305(b) report on the status of N.H. waters, and are based on data collected from 2001-2011.

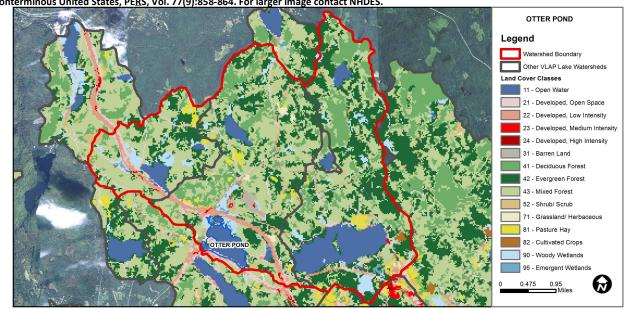
Designated Use	Parameter	Category	Comments				
Aquatic Life	Phosphorus (Total)	Good	>/=5 samples and median is < threshold but > 1/2 threshold value.				
	рН	Slightly Bad	>10% of samples exceed criteria by a small margin (minimum of 2 exceedances).				
	D.O. (mg/L)	Encouraging	< 10 samples and no exceedance of criteria. More data needed.				
	D.O. (% sat)	Encouraging	< 10 samples and no exceedance of criteria. More data needed.				
	Chlorophyll-a	Good	>/=5 samples and median is < threshold but > 1/2 threshold value.				
Primary Contact Recreation	E. coli	Very Good	All bacteria samples <75% of geometric mean criteria, but not enough to calculate geometric mean. Or, all bacteria samples are < single sample criteria and calculated Geometric means are less than geometric mean criteria.				
	Chlorophyll-a	Very Good	At least 10 samples with 0 exceedances of criteria.				

BEACH PRIMARY CONTACT ASSESSMENT STATUS

OTTER POND - MORGAN BEACH	E. coli	Bad	>/=1 exceedance(s) of geometric mean criterion and/or >/=2 exceedances of single sample criterion,
			with 1 or more >2X criteria.

WATERSHED LAND USE SUMMARY

Fry, J., Xian, G., Jin, S., Dewitz, J., Homer, C., Yang, L., Barnes, C., Herold, N., and Wickham, J., 2011. Completion of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the Conterminous United States, PERS, Vol. 77(9):858-864. For larger image contact NHDES.



Land Cover Category	% Cover	Land Cover Category	% Cover	Land Cover Category	% Cover
Open Water	9.34	Barren Land	0.52	Grassland/Herbaceous	0.45
Developed-Open Space	3.87	Deciduous Forest	11.3	Pasture Hay	1.84
Developed-Low Intensity	3.36	Evergreen Forest	25.39	Cultivated Crops	0.18
Developed-Medium Intensity	0.2	Mixed Forest	35.78	Woody Wetlands	4.18
Developed-High Intensity	0.01	Shrub-Scrub	2.01	Emergent Wetlands	0.31



VOLUNTEER LAKE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM INDIVIDUAL LAKE REPORTS OTTER POND, SUNAPEE, NH 2012 DATA SUMMARY

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Refer to Table 1 and Historical Deep Spot Data Graphic)

- ♦ CHLOROPHYLL-A: Chlorophyll levels were low throughout the summer and less than the NH lake median. Historical trend analysis indicates a relatively stable trend since monitoring began.
- CONDUCTIVITY/CHLORIDE: Conductivity levels in Baptist Brook, Star Lake 2 and Little Sunapee Brook were greatly elevated in July, August and September likely due to dry conditions. Interstate 89 runs along the Eastern side of the pond and road salting contributes to elevated conductivity at these stations.
- **E. COLI:** E. coli levels were low and much less than state standards for public beaches and surface waters.
- Total Phosphorus: Epilimnetic (upper water layer) phosphorus levels were slightly elevated in June but decreased in subsequent months. Historical trend analysis indicates epilimnetic phosphorus levels tend to fluctuate from year to year. Phosphorus levels in Little Sunapee Brook were elevated in July likely due to low water levels.
- TRANSPARENCY: Transparency remained stable throughout the summer. Historical trend analysis indicates a significantly decreasing (worsening) transparency since monitoring began.
- TURBIDITY: Turbidity was slightly elevated throughout the lake and tributary system. Deep spot turbidity has increased which likely caused the decreasing lake transparency.
- PH: pH levels tend to drop below desired ranges and can be critical to aquatic life.
- RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: The noticeable increase in turbidity in the lake is a concern along with the decreasing transparency. Stormwater runoff is likely transporting sediments into the pond from the surrounding watershed. Efforts should be made to identify potential areas of erosion and sedimentation. Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be implemented to reduce sedimentation during storm events.

		Table 1. 2012 Average Water Quality Data for OTTER POND								
	Alk.	Chlor-a	Cond.	E. Coli	Total P	Trans.		Turb.	рН	
Station Name	mg/l	ug/l	uS/cm	#/100ml	ug/l	m		ntu		
						NVS	VS			
Baptist Brook			351.9		8			2.06	6.48	
Beach				2						
Deep Epilimnion	7.34	2.4	111.5		12	3.00	3.27	1.58	6.67	
Deep Hypolimnion			111.0		10			1.47	6.57	
Little Sunapee Brook			222.5		14			1.09	6.64	
Outlet			109.9		9			1.40	6.65	
Star Lake 2			491.1		16			4.33	6.31	
Star Lk Inlet			103.3		13			2.37	6.28	

NH Median Values: Median values for specific parameters generated from historic lake monitoring data.

Alkalinity: 4.9 mg/L

Chlorophyll-a: 4.58 mg/m³ Conductivity: 40.0 uS/cm Chloride: 4 mg/L

Total Phosphorus: 12 ug/L **Transparency:** 3.2 m

pH: 6.6

NH Water Quality Standards: Numeric criteria for specific parameters. Results exceeding criteria are considered a

Chloride: < 230 mg/L (chronic)

water quality violation.

E. coli: > 88 cts/100 mL – public beach E. coli: > 406 cts/100 mL – surface waters Turbidity: > 10 NTU above natural level pH: 6.5-8.0 (unless naturally occurring)

HISTORICAL WATER QUALITY TREND ANALYSIS

Parameter Trend Explanation
Chlorophyll-a Stable Data not significantly increasing or decreasing.
Transparency Degrading Data significantly decreasing (worsening).

Variable

Data fluctuate annually, but are not significantly increasing or

decreasing.

This report was generated by the NH DES Volunteer Lake Assessment Program (VLAP). For more information contact: Sara Steiner

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Phosphorus (epilimnion)



